

V. *Additio ad Schedulam De Quadraturis. Autore Johanne Craig.*

IN Actis Philosophicis Mensis Septembris, Pag. 708. duo exhibui Theoremata ad Figurarum Geometricè irrationalium Quadraturas spectantia : utq; Lectori facilius sit aditus ad hæc & similia inveniendâ, tertium jam subjungo Theorema, plura (si opus fuerit) postea exhibiturus.

Sit ergo in Fig. loci memorati ACF Semicirculus, ADE Curva Geometricè irrationalis, cujus ordinatim applicata BD secat semicirculum in C. Quantitates verò designentur ut prius, scil. Diameter AF=2a, abscissa AB=y, Arcus AC=v, Ordinata BD=z; sitq; $z=rv^2y^n$ æquatio exprimens Naturas Curvarum ADE, in qua r denotat quantitatem quamlibet datam & determinatam, & n exponentem indefinitum quantitatis indeterminatæ y. Dico Aream

$$\begin{aligned} ABD = & \frac{r^2 v y^{2n+1}}{2} - qv^2 + v\sqrt{2ay-y^2} \times \frac{2ra}{n+1/2} y^n + \frac{2ra^2 \times 2n+1}{n \times \frac{n+1}{2}} y^{n-1} + \\ & \frac{aAx_{2n-1}}{n-1} y^{n-2} + \frac{aBx_{2n-3}}{n-2} y^{n-3} + \frac{aCx_{2n-5}}{n-3} y^{n-4} + \frac{aDx_{2n-7}}{n-4} y^{n-5} \\ & + \frac{aEx_{2n-9}}{n-5} y^{n-6} \&c. - \frac{2ra^2}{n+1/2} y^{n+1} - \frac{2ra^3 \times 2n+1}{n^2 \times \frac{n+1}{2}} y^n - \frac{a^2 Ax_{2n-1}}{n-1/2} y^{n-1} \\ & - \frac{a^2 Bx_{2n-3}}{n-2/2} y^{n-2} - \frac{a^2 Cx_{2n-5}}{n-3/2} y^{n-3}, \&c. \end{aligned}$$

De hoc Theoremate hæc sunt notanda (1.) Quod componatur ex duabus seriebus infinitis, quarum prior (signo + connexa) multiplicatur in $v\sqrt{2ay-y^2}$; termini autem posterioris (signo — affecti) sunt absoluti. (2.) Quod in priori serie literæ majusculæ A, B, C, D, E, &c. designent coefficientes terminorum ipsis respectivè præcedentium; nec non in posteriori eisdem obtineant Valores, quos in priori. (3.) Quod Quadratura exhibeatur per quantitatem finitam, quando n est numerus integer positivus, aut nihilo æqualis, vel etiam si 2n sit numerus impar: nam in his casibus utraque Series abruptitur. 4. Quod 2q sit æqualis ultimo termino abrupti prioris seriei.

Exemplum 1. Sit $z = \frac{v^2}{a}$. Quia in hoc casu $n=0, r=\frac{1}{a}$, ideo
erit Area ABD = $\frac{y^2 v^2}{a} - v^2 + 2v\sqrt{2ay - y^2} - 2ay$. Corol: In-
tegra figura AFE est æqualis duplo Quadrato, cujus Latus est
ACF; dempto Diametri Quadrato.

Exemp. 2. Sit $z = \frac{y^2 v^2}{a^2}$, quia in hoc casu $n=1, r=\frac{1}{a^2}$, ideo
erit Area ABD = $\frac{y^2 v^2}{2a^2} - \frac{1}{4}v^2 + v\sqrt{2ay - y^2} \times \frac{y}{2a} + \frac{3}{2} -$
 $\frac{1}{4}y^2 - \frac{3ay}{2}$.

Exemp. 3. Sit $z = \frac{y^2 v^2}{a^3}$, quoniam in hoc casu $n=2, r=\frac{1}{a^3}$,
ideo erit Area ABD = $\frac{y^2 v^2}{3a^3} - \frac{1}{6}v^2 + v\sqrt{2ay - y^2} \times \frac{y^2}{9a} + \frac{5y}{9a} + \frac{5}{3}$
 $- \frac{2y^3}{27a} - \frac{5y^2}{18} - \frac{5ay}{3}$.

Cûm hæc scriberem accepi nuperos Menses Actorum Lip-
sienſium, in quibus multa egregia ad Geometriam promo-
vendam non ſine ſummâ Voluptate perlegi; ut & alia quæ-
dam à claris: Leibnitio & Jo. Bernoullio in Methodum me-
am de Quadraturis notata. In actis ſcil. Anni 1695. Menſ.
Aprilis nos certiores facit Leibnitius ſe Methodum habere no-
ſtræ non-nihil ſimilem; & ſane plurimùm gratulor noſtra
cum tanti Geometræ cogitatis potuiſſe vel minimam habere
ſimilitudinem. Quod vero ait ſuam eſſe meâ univerſaliorem
& breviorẽ, nullus dubito. Optandum eſſet, ut hanc ſu-
am Methodum, ut & plurima, quæ habet alia, præſertim ad
Calculum ſuum differentialem ſpectantia non diutiùs apud ſe
premeret, ſed quam primum per otium liceat in commune
Rei-publicæ literariæ commodum in lucem emitteret. Spera-
mus verò interim nobis omnia, quæ ad calculum illum perfi-
ciendum ſunt neceſſaria, brevi daturum illuſtriſſimum Mar-
chionem Hoſpitalium in parte, per egregii ſui operis poſteriori,
quam (in partis prioris præſatione) de calculo Integrali ſe
compoſuiſſe ſignificat. Impatienter etiam Sectionem illam
alteram expectabimus, in qua Calculi hujus uſum in Phyiſicis
& Mechanicis ſe oſtenſurum Nobiliſſimus Autor promittit:
Omnia enim ab ipſo publicata, tam ſpecimina quæ ſparſim
in

in actis Lipsiensibus & alibi reperiuntur, quam præstantissimus ille liber (cui Titulum dedit—— *Analyse des Infiniment petits*) faciunt ut magna quæq; ab Eruditissimo Marchione expectemus.

Quodque ingeniosissimo Jo. Bernoullio visum fuerit (in Actis Anni 1695. Mensibus Febr. & August:) Methodum meam non esse generalem pronunciare, id etiam ego lubens agnosco, ut exemplorum meorum serie facile percipere poterit Vir acutissimus. In materia difficili gradus, quos poteram, feci; & si itineris Longitudine vel difficultate deteritus non ulterius tum progressus fuerim, mihi tamen (qui obiter tantum studiis hisce Mathematicis Animum adhibeo) quæ volui, sistere licebat. In quo hæreat Methodus mea partim notavit clariss. Bernoullius; rem tamen totam non prorsus assequutus videtur. Interim illi me plurimum devinctum habeo, quod suâ Animadversione Tractatum meum dignatus fuerit, multò tamen magis, quod tam candidè, tamq; humanè me ab erroribus meis liberare voluerit.

VI. *A Letter from Mr. Stephen Gray, dated Canterbury, Dec. 8. 1697. relating some Experiments about making Concave Specula nearly of a Parabolick Figure.*

I Had before this time communicated the Experiments I mentioned in the end of my Letter of the 12th of May last, had I not expected an Opportunity to have made some farther Progress than I have yet done. I shall not spend time to tell you how I have been obstructed in having my Thoughts diverted by other Affairs, yet I think it convenient to let the Society know how far I have proceeded toward the way to make the Concave Specula nearly of a Parabolick Figure, which they will naturally receive, or at least with a very little Assistance of Art, having the Ambition to think, that if any ingenious Person shall think fit